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The People's Press.

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Wood's Object Lessons IN BOTANY.

Select Miscellany.

ROBERT MAXWELL'S TEMPTATION.

Robert Maxwell let down the bars for the tired oxen, with which he had been plowing all day, to go through them, and seek on the cool hillside, their night's pasture. They turned their heads and looked at him with their great mournful eyes, as if expecting a word, for they were used to his voice, the slow, patient creature, and liked it, as such dumb brutes always do the voice of a kind master. But to-night he had no voice for any of them. He put up the bars after they had gone through, and leaned heavily against them. A May sunset was flushing earth and sky; the new spring grass looked fresh and green, a light, feathery leafage was on all the trees, and a few of them, pear and cherry trees, had put on their white blossoms. The western sky was piled high with crimson clouds, with close, close, close, a soft roseate hue, which spread up to the zenith. All was still as the birth of a new world. A sense of wonderful beauty thrilled through Robert Maxwell's uneducated perceptions. He had no words for such a scene, so clearly defined thoughts about it even; but it moistened his eyes and quickened his pulse, and seemed to flood his life with a rush of dreams and longings. How beautiful the world was. There were some men he heard, who had painted such scenes as these—others who had wrote poetry about them—others who set them to music, like the songs of birds, or the soft splash of the waves; what was his part of all this? plowing to-day, planting to-morrow! was that all life held for him? There must be some other use, some other meaning, if he could only grasp it. If he had no part or lot in all this beauty, why did it move him so? Just then he heard the sound of horses' feet, and looked in the distance whence it came.

Maud Du Pay was sweeping down the hill, with a gay gallant beside her. How like a part of the sunset beauty she looked, with its rose upon her cheek, its radiance in her eyes and hair, her long blue habit fallen low, and swinging to the motion of her milk-white pony, her white plume streaming back on the wind, her little hands, with the dainty gauntlets on them—so much youth, and grace and beauty. And the "city chap," as Robert Maxwell called him, by her side, did not mar the picture. A handsome, cavalier-looking man, there was no denying that he showed well aside of Maud; but what was he here so much for? They swept by, Maud's low, silvery laugh tinkling in response to something her companion was saying; and a little cloud, when the boots of the horses beat up behind them, filled Robert's eyes, and choked his throat, and added bitterness to his mood. He glanced down to his hard, horny hands, his coarse toiled clothes. How well he would look at Maud Du Pay's side! And yet he had loved her in a vague sort of way, whose meaning he had just begun to find out, ever since he could remember. Life would not have such savor, he thought, without her. And yet she would be unfitted for a farmer's wife, and that's just what he was, a farmer. Then the question came again, which had haunted him before—could he be nothing else? Did he doom him? Did God ask him always to go in and out these old ways, plow and plant, and make hay and reap grain in summer, and go back and forth between the homestead and the wood lot, all winter? Some one else could do as well for them, and he—believed he had enough in him to go away and make a career which Maud would not scorn to share.

The crimson had died out of the west, the rose hue out of the east. A low wind had arisen, and blew mournfully and slowly across the fields. Robert Maxwell's mood changed with the face of the night. The exultation forsook him, and something hard, stern, sullen, alien it seemed to his generous, hearty nature, entered in and took possession of him. He went home slowly, with heavy footsteps.

"Tired, Robbie?" his mother said cheerily, as he came into the kitchen.
Somehow the words vexed him; she had said them often enough before, but they had never struck him in just that way till now. Robbie! If she would only remember that he was twenty-two years old.

"Yes, I'm tired," he answered doggedly.
"Well, draw right up to the table; I've got a nice cup of tea all ready for you; that'll rest ye, and brighten ye up a little."
Robert Maxwell flung down his hat impatiently. "Tea!" What notions of life women had! He looked at his mother as he had never looked at her before.
"Mother," said he, with a bitterness he hated himself for years afterward, "I wonder if you ever had a trouble that a good cup of tea wouldn't cure? Things don't go any deeper than that with some folks."

His mother's eyes clouded, but she answered him very gently. She felt that to-night for some reason, he was not responsible for himself.
"I have had troubles that went deep enough, Robert; six children that have played round my knees, sleep yonder, behind the old meeting house, and to bear and nurse, and then to lose—there's none knows what that is but just them that's borne it, and God that made mothers with mother's hearts. I've had troubles that creature comforts wouldn't help much; and yet I don't despise this world's good things. You haven't any graves where you feel as if your heart was shut in and smothered, and for being tired and moping I do think there's virtue in a good cup of tea."

Mrs. Maxwell did not speak, but the cancer she was wiping fell to the floor with a sharp crash. For a full minute it was the only sound that broke the stillness. At last the old man answered:
"I don't know, Robert—maybe he could. I never liked to have any strangers working on the place in my time. I did it all myself till you were old enough to help me, and everything has prospered under your hands, Robert. Still, maybe Henry Robbins could; maybe he could. Did you think of leaving, Robert?"

"I don't feel satisfied, father, to be a farmer in this small way. I want to do something more of my life. You can hire a man to do all I do for twenty dollars a month, and I want to see what I am worth somewhere else."
Then there was another long silence. The mother finished washing up her dishes, and came and sat down between her son and husband; her face very white and her hands shaking a little. After a while the old man spoke in his own voice.
"We mustn't blame Robert, mother," he said, trying to speak cheerfully. "What he feels isn't unnatural. Other young men say the same, only it comes sudden. Don't think we blame you, Robbie. It's all fair and right—only sudden."

Robert got up and went to the stairs. His mother's pale silence, his father's attempts at cheerfulness, seemed more than he could bear. He went away to his own room, and sat down by the window. Over across the meadows, a light was burning. He knew it was the lamp in Maud Du Pay's parlor. Was she worth all this, that he was making these two old people suffer? Was he sure that she would ever love him as he did? Was he sure that she would love him at all. And in this untired life, this great world where so many failed, how did he know that he should succeed? What was he going to do? How vague all his purposes were—just a dream, born of a soft spring night, and Maud Du Pay's fair face. And for it he was going to overturn the whole fabric of his life. No, he would not be so mad. This summer at least, should go on as before. He would take time to consider. By autumn he should know better what he could do, and whether he could bear to leave that old father and mother—so many of whose treasures, the churchyard already contained, and whose all he was. He began to think that this very fact, that he was their all, laid on him an obligation not to be avoided; that such success, purchased at such selfish expenditure, would not be worth having. At any rate, he would wait. And so sleep came to him, and the morning brought him peace and calmness, and seemed to give him back his old self again.

"Will you see Henry Robbins to-day," his father asked at breakfast, with an anxiety he strove to conceal.
"Not to-day, not at present. My plan was sudden, as you said, too sudden to delay. I have given it up for a time at least. I will carry on the place awhile longer."

The old man's face cleared, but he did not speak, only Robert Maxwell's mother got up and silently kissed him. No young lips could have been more fond—could any be more dear.
Two years after that news came to him of Maud Du Pay's betrothal to her cousin—the city bred young man whom he had seen riding beside her in the May twilight. This was an unexpected blow, something which, knowing the man was her cousin, he had never feared. The news sank deep into his heart with a dull dumb pain. She never would have cared for him then—never had. It was well he had not gone away and left those two who did love him to mourn. After all, perhaps the existence of plowing and planting was all he was good for. Fate had placed him rightly—gauged his career better than he could have done himself. So he settled back into his old grooves with a grim resignation which was not again tempted to turn his head. Recalled at last to the present, he himself added with the life which did not offer him what he wanted. When autumn came, and it was time for him if at all to make the changes he had planned in the spring, he was surprised to feel that the inclination to make it was gone. Some healing ministry, call it of nature or of grace, God knows, had been at work in his soul; and unconsciously to himself through the long summer days and swift short summer nights he had been learning the sweetness of duty, pure and simple—duty done for its own sake, he had begun to ask himself not what he wished to do; but what he ought to do, and he felt that in the very fact of his being to those who loved him as their all on earth, God had called him to certain duties on which he would never again tempt to turn his back. Recalled at last to the present, he himself added with the life which did not offer him what he wanted. When autumn came, and it was time for him if at all to make the changes he had planned in the spring, he was surprised to feel that the inclination to make it was gone. 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The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

The cry of REFORM is sounding through the land--reform in Federal and State administrations, in Congress, in the army and navy, in the civil service, everywhere in fact. All true Conservatives are hastening to marshal themselves beneath its banner; the moderate and progressive Democracy are slowly wheeling into line, while some among the leaders of the moderate Republicans are shouting the battle-cry. The people are awakening and arraying themselves in the harness which distinguishes them from the hired cohorts of corruption. There is a grand crusade projected against the official demoralization of the day, in which all patriotic men, Republicans, Conservatives and Democrats, will stand shoulder to shoulder, with locked shields. When the people rise in their might, and trample party distinctions beneath their feet for a high moral purpose, tyranny must drop its pretensions and corruption fly to the filthy kennels whence it sprang.

The Wilmington Star, speaking of the danger of the country from the ambition of Grant, and the revolutionary designs of the radical leaders says: "The remedy is coalition. Let us all heed the trumpet-tongued warning of the gifted and patriotic Senator Schurz. Unite! There is no salvation for the country except in the union of the true republican elements. The contest is no longer a mere party struggle between Democrats and Republicans. It is a life and death struggle between those who would overthrow republican institutions and those who would uphold them. Patriotic Republicans and patriotic Democrats and Conservatives must fight together in the same ranks. Let there be one camp, and let that be occupied by the consolidated army of REFORM. Only in the union of all the conservative and moderate strength is there hope for the salvation of the country and its republican institutions."

The candidates named for the Presidency in opposition to Gen. Grant, embrace some of the ablest men of the country. Here are some of them: Gen. W. S. Hancock, of Penn.; Senator Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio; Chief Justice S. P. Chase, of Ohio; Governor Parker, of N. Jersey; Ex-Governor English, of Connecticut; Hon. Millard Fillmore, of New York; Ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana; Judge David Davis, of Illinois; Senator Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois; Governor B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, and so on. The fact that eminent men like these, of both political parties--men pure, capable and above suspicion--are enlisted, heart and soul, against the rule of the extremists whom Grant leads, controls and manipulates at will, through the patronage of the Federal government, is most significant. Any one of the men above named, would make a noble leader for the grand army of REFORM.

The real issues in the Presidential campaign next year, will not be the negro, or the KuKlux, or the "rebels," or anything of that sort. They will be honesty in the administration of affairs against corruption in office; the extirpation of fraud and venality in the high places and the low places of the land, of money-getting and money-spending in politics, of bribe-taking and gift-taking by men in office. These will form the questions of the campaign. Honest men, moderate men, patriotic men, of all parties, will unfurl the banner of REFORM, and march against the hosts of Sectional Hate and Corruption.

In the autumn of 1869, General Grant made a brief speech in Wheeling, West Va., in which he declared that the time had arrived for the removal of all disabilities for participation in the late war--in short, he was then for general amnesty. Ever since then he has set his face like a flint against it, and refused to utter one word to Congress in his Messages, in favor of it.

Eron Holden falls on his editorial marrow-bones and begs the old-line Whigs to join the party of whose principles he is now one of the leading exponents. He pats them lovingly on the head, and rubs them gently down the back, just as a youngster would do a parcel of pet kittens. It was not at all surprising that our brother Hanes of the Raleigh Era, should exhaust all his eloquence in endeavoring to prevail upon his old political friends to follow his example, but as for Holden--pah! "Some civet, good apothecary."

While Holden, through the Washington Chronicle, is calling upon the old-line Whigs to join his delectable party, he cannot avoid spitting out a little of his spite, born of ante bellum days, against Governor Graham of this State, who is the whitest old-line Whig that ever breathed the atmosphere of Whigdom. Governor Graham has always considered the ex-editor of the Standard a political fraud of the first water, and that is an offence never to be forgiven.

The Governor's Message was submitted to the Legislature on Tuesday. It is quite lengthy, but we will furnish it to our readers next week, and it is not only proper that we should do so, but it is their duty to read and endeavor to understand what over relates to the government of the State in which they live.

P. F. Fontaine, of Reidsville, has taken out a patent for an improvement he has devised in the propulsion of canal boats.

It was only last summer a year ago that Gov. W. W. Holden attempted to carry the election in this State for the party of which he was the head, by force of arms, by arresting prominent citizens and threatening to try them by a drum-head court-martial, and by creating a general uproar and terror that he hoped would deter many Conservatives from the polls. He did all this on the flimsy and transparent pretence that he wanted a fair election, just as the devil kicks up a sanguinary war on the pretence that there is a wrong somewhere which ought to be righted. But W. W. Holden, then Governor, mistook the people whom he fancied he understood so well, for they administered to him a rebuke which dazed him at the time, and which he ought to remember to the latest hour of his restless and scheming life. It seems, however, that this rebuke was wasted upon him, and that the goodly plant of remorse and repentance has no root in his bosom. The past has taught him nothing; it has simply embittered his malice and whetted his appetite for revenge. As editor of the Washington Chronicle, the favorite advocate of Gen. Grant, and the acknowledged national organ of the radical party, grinding out the political music to which all the lesser organs must keep tune, he is clamorous for a repetition of his tyrannical military programme, but he wants it repeated on a larger scale, and by authority of a higher power than a mere Governor. He echoes the secret wishes of the President, and wants troops sent next year, not only to terrify timorous North Carolinians, but to spread dismay all over the South, frighten the opponents of the present administration from the polls, and thus secure a fair election--God save the mark! Here are his very words:

"It will require not less than 10,000 regular troops judiciously distributed throughout the Southern States, to insure a free and fair election in those States in 1872. It may be necessary that Congress should increase the army."

We would respectfully ask the Raleigh Era if it endorses the views of Mr. Holden, as thus expressed through the national organ of the Republican party? He is now one of the grand sachems of the party, while before he was but a tribal chief, and "he speaks as one with authority." Is the Era in favor of overshadowing with the bayonet, the ballot-box in which free-men drop their votes? Is it in favor of a recurrence of the disgraceful scenes all over the South, which it witnessed in this State in the summer of last year? If not, will it have the independence and courage to tell Mr. Holden and Gen. Grant that their military programme is repudiated by the Republicans of at least North Carolina? Or will it preserve a timid silence on the subject, lest it should offend the individual whose office it is to promulgate and expound the policy which the Era, as a Republican journal, must endorse, or, if it manifests signs of disapprobation, be scourged until it does endorse, or if it continues to be recalcitrant, be declared a traitor to the party? These are questions which demand straight-forward and definite replies. It will not do to dip into dialectics, and spin out answers composed of long strings of pretty words which say one thing, and signify something very different.

The Raleigh Era, with other Republican papers, seems to think that, because a number of Conservative journals have seen proper to criticize the recent address of the State Central Committee, and except to some of the suggestions contained in that document, it is an evidence of growing discontent among Conservatives, and a sign of party disorganization. We are pleased to undeceive our brethren on the other side of the political fence. A contemporary very truly remarks that the address of the Central Committee was not put forth as a party platform, "nor are the utterances of the Committee understood to be party edicts. They simply gave expression to a mere matter of opinion," and it is left to the representatives of the Conservative masses to decide whether or not such opinion is sustained by a majority of the people. That they will decide properly we have not the shadow of a doubt, and the decision once rendered, antagonistic individual opinions will, in most cases, be cheerfully yielded. The great object among Conservatives is to prevent the State from falling again into the hands of that political party by which it was so sorely plundered two or three years since, and to so amend our organic law as to establish upon a firm basis a wise and economical government. To these ends all the energies of every patriotic Conservative will be directed, and they will not permit either petty differences of opinion, or the sophistry of acute radical editors and orators, to weaken their efforts, divide their councils, or draw them from the path which leads to the prosperous goal upon which they have fixed their determination.

The State Geologist has submitted to the Governor a brief report on meteorological observations taken by other people, in which we cannot find anything that is of real practical use in these hard times, to the farmer or the mechanic, or the laborer, or anybody else, though it may possibly amuse a few scientific amateurs for an hour or so. Will not the Legislature abolish this office, until the State becomes extricated from its pecuniary straits and is once more sailing in smooth water?

The address of President Warren to the Senate upon its re-assembling last Monday, is a model of good sense and brevity. Would that the legislation of this session be equally worthy of praise for those excellent qualities.

The Asheville Pioneer has a nice little argument all its own, and proves to its own satisfaction that Ex-Gov. Vance is not a U. S. Senator from North Carolina; that "there is no vacancy" in the Senatorial representation from this State "for it was never filled"; that "Gov. Vance cannot resign for he has got nothing to resign"; that he "cannot resign an office which he never had or held"; that there is a "day fixed by law" for the election of U. S. Senators, and the day "having passed when the Legislature can elect, the result is that the Governor must appoint!" All this and a great deal more twaddle of a similar character.

That Ex-Gov. Vance is one of the duly elected Senators of the United States from North Carolina, none but the blindest sort of political bat can fail to see. The propriety of his election, under the circumstances surrounding him, we do not care to discuss, but he was certainly elected. We do not know whether he intends to make another struggle for his seat in the Senate or not, neither do we know whether or not he has determined to send in his resignation to Governor Caldwell, as he has a perfect right to do. If he should resign, it will be the duty of the Governor to communicate the fact to the General Assembly now in session, and that body will, at its convenience, proceed to elect his successor, agreeably to the concluding clause of paragraph 3, Section III, Art. I of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows, the words to which we desire to call the Pioneer's particular attention being italicized by us:

"And if any vacancies [in the U. S. Senate] happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

The executive, it will be observed, has power to appoint temporarily during the recess of a legislature, but at no other time, for the first paragraph of the section just quoted, expressly provides that:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof."

We trust the Pioneer will excuse us for knocking its pretty little castle in the air all to pieces, as readily as we excuse it for being so ignorant of the plain provisions of the Federal Constitution. It is not to be expected that radical journals should know much about the fundamental law which their party so frequently ignores and tramples under foot.

Speaker Jarvis, upon the re-assembling of the House of Representatives, delivered a few appropriate remarks; and in regard to amending the Constitution used the following praiseworthy language: "In the canvass (last summer) the blessings and burdens of our present Constitution were laid bare, the people became better informed as to its provisions, and I hope we are all prepared to unite upon the one remaining mode of striking from the Constitution those features which experience has taught us to be objectionable. Let us address ourselves to this important duty like patriots, and not as partisans. Let the bickerings of party and of section be hushed, while we are engaged in the patriotic effort of improving our present incongruous constitution."

During the last session of the General Assembly there were many things done which did not meet our full and cordial approbation, but we felt some consideration for the inexperience of members, and either objected mildly or held our peace. Inexperience can no longer be plead in favor of this Legislature, and we now tell members that if things don't run in a channel to suit the true Conservative sentiment of this section, we shall express our disgust in plain Saxon English, and direct our batteries against all offenders, it matters not whether they be Democrats, Conservatives, Republicans or Radicals.

The bill introduced by Senator Merriam, on Tuesday, in relation to the per diem and mileage of members and officers of the General Assembly, (see our Legislative synopsis) ought to be acted upon at once. The pay therein provided will meet the approbation of a majority of the people; and it behooves every member, at least every Conservative, to assist in settling this matter as speedily as possible. Don't let it drag on for three or four weeks. According to Shakespeare, a little modified, "that which is well done, when it is done, ought to be done right off."

The Goldsboro Messenger speaks right out after our own heart when it says we are sick and tired of that narrow-mindedness which can see nothing good beyond the lines which limit its own party. As it is, we make war only on radical rascality, because we have nothing else, at present, to war upon, and that element is unfortunately too abundant, just now, to be silently overlooked. We are after all rogues and all criminals of every name and nature, and especially do we want him hunted down who would practice tyranny and injustice, in any form; and also him who could be so base as to encourage or wink at lawlessness or fawn upon the tyrant.

A disastrous fire occurred in Charlotte on Friday last, which destroyed several business houses. One building was blown up, by order of the Mayor, in order to arrest the progress of the flames. The stable in the rear of the Mansion House was also burned down, and one race horse burned alive. Loss about \$25,000 upon which there is some \$24,000 insurance.

The Protestant Methodist Conference of North Carolina, will be held at Salem Church, in Orange county, commencing on Saturday the 9th day of December.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CONSPIRACY

AGAINST

Hon. JAS. M. LEACH.

ITS IGNOMINIOUS FAILURE.

On Monday evening last, deputy U. S. Marshal J. H. Masten arrived here, accompanied by four citizens of Thomasville, Davidson county, two of whom, W. T. Moore and John T. Hambrick, were charged with being officers of the "White Brotherhood," and engaged in a conspiracy to intimidate voters and obstruct the laws of the country. The other two, A. R. Bowers and Alex. McCrary, were brought along as witnesses for the government, a third witness for the government, Henry Walser, Jr., being already here. The prosecution was instigated by W. F. Henderson, and others, for purposes which will appear in the evidence.

At 1 o'clock on Tuesday, the examination was held in the Court House at Winston, before U. S. Commissioner John P. Vest, U. S. District Attorney Starbuck appearing for the prosecution, and Col. Jos. Masten for the defence.

After a few preliminaries, the prosecution placed upon the witness stand A. R. BOWERS, who being sworn, deposed: "Was made a member of the White Brotherhood, near Thomasville, in the last of March or first of April, 1870. Was initiated in the woods. Did not remember who initiated him. Did not remember the first oath read by Mr. Starbuck, but took the last one. The object of the organization was to put conservative men in office."

Cross-Examination. Was promised by W. F. Henderson that if I came here to testify, I should not suffer. Something less than a barrel of whisky, belonging to me, had been seized by Henderson, and I had been indicted for a violation of the revenue law. This indictment was to be dropped if I testified. About one-half of the members of the organization were radicals--some of them office-holders. Never heard of any one being molested. Understood the object to be to get Conservatives into office. The organization was in existence only about two months. We disbanded about the last of May, 1870, and have never met since. Would never have testified had I not received the promise from Henderson that I should be let off from the whisky indictment. Was in camp when J. W. Thomas brought Gen. Leach to us. There has been no meeting since that night to my knowledge. I did not hear Gen. Leach take any obligation, but heard him, after we had been there a short time, advise us to disband, as the organization was illegal. In pursuance of this advice we never again assembled. I afterwards heard that he had written a letter, inquiring if we had disbanded, but we had disbanded already. Had no purpose to violate the laws of the United States or of this State. Col. Henderson said he was after Gen. Leach; that he wanted to break him down; that I and my friends should not be hurt, as he was after Leach only. No Republican has been arrested, but about one-half of our members belonged to that party.

ALEX. W. MCCRARY, who had first been arrested, and subsequently released in order to make a witness of him, was then sworn, and he deposed as follows: Live in Thomasville. Belonged to an order called the White Man's Brotherhood. Was organized about the last of March, 1870. Was initiated near High Point, six miles this side of the Salem road, in the woods and at night. Six men from Davidson county were initiated at the same time (names were here given.) Started a camp in Thomasville about three weeks afterward. (Oaths were here read by Mr. Starbuck.) Took both oaths. Know of no other camp in Davidson. I organized the one at Thomasville. Hambrick was the chief, Moore was Secretary, and I was Lieutenant. Our purpose was to get all good white men into the order, and advance the interests of the Conservative party. Can't tell how many members were in my camp, but think there were sixty or seventy. I administered the oath to all who joined. I repeated over the obligation to Gen. Leach.

Cross-Examination. Gen. Leach said the oath was not binding, and that the organization was contrary to law. Did not hear Gen. Leach advise us to disband, but heard others say that night that he had thus advised us. No meeting has ever been held since the night he was there, for we broke up upon his advice. Hambrick who was not present that night, went around in a few days afterwards to all who were not present on that night, and advised them to disband agreeably to Gen. Leach's instructions. This was in May 1870. Did not see a letter from Gen. Leach advising us to disband, and if not, to do so at once. Hambrick always charged those who were initiated, to support the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State, and the laws thereunder. All members voted as they pleased and no one was ever molested. Several of them voted for Grant in 1868, and voted against Leach in 1870. I was a member of the "Heroes of America," a secret political organization in the interests of the Republican party, and there took a stronger and more binding obligation than I did in this order. (Mr. Starbuck instantly objected to any further testimony on this point, and witness said nothing more about the Heroes of America.) I was brought up here on Saturday under arrest.

Col. Henderson promised that none of my friends should be hurt, if I requested it. That he was after Gen. Leach, and that his only purpose was to get Gen. Leach out of Congress.

HENRY C. WALSER, sworn. Live in Davidson. Belonged to the KuKlux Klan at Lexington. There was no distinction with us between the KuKlux and the White Brotherhood. Joined at Spring Term of Court, 1870. Was chief of the camp at Yadkin College. They had quit because of the laws against it.

CROSS EXAMINATION.--Was a Democrat, but am now a Republican. Never had any one punished. Did not interfere with voting. I only distributed documents and papers sent me by friends. These documents and papers were not connected with the KuKlux organization.

HON. JAMES M. LEACH, being called by the defence, was sworn, and deposed as follows: In May, 1870, I went to Thomasville on professional business. While there Mr. John W. Thomas approached me and asked me to go with him into a new institution. I said I expected it was some KuKlux devilment, and refused to join any secret political society. Thomas approached me a second and a third time, and said he wanted me to give him my opinion, as a lawyer and a friend, of a new organization which combined the good qualities of all the others. He said he had a mule to ride himself, but would get a horse for me. I told him that upon these conditions I would go and give my opinion, but that I was opposed to all secret political combinations. As we went along, we arrived at a certain point on the road, near Thomasville, when a man approached and commenced repeating something which I supposed was intended to be an obligation. I discovered it was Mr. McCrary. I stopped him in the midst of his utterances, objected, and said I would take no obligation. I then turned, and indignantly said to Thomas, "You have tricked and deceived me," and Thomas replied "I do not ask you to join if you are not willing; I only want your opinion as a lawyer and a friend."

After some conversation, I advised them to disband at once and never assemble again, as the organization was not only wrong in itself, but in violation of law. In a few days thereafter I wrote a letter to Thomas asking if they had followed my advice and had disbanded; and if they had not to disband immediately. Thomas subsequently told me the letter was unnecessary, as they had disbanded in pursuance of my advice given the night I was there. Moore was present on that night, but Hambrick was not. Thomas said this was an independent organization, combining the good elements of the Union League and KuKlux, and was intended to get good, honest men, of both parties, into office.

Gen. Leach was not cross-examined by District Attorney Starbuck, who arose and said that he was glad that Gen. Leach had been vindicated by the proofs, and that the Republican party owed him their thanks for breaking up the organization in Davidson county.

The counsel on either side saw it was unnecessary to make any arguments, and submitted the case to the Commissioner, who dismissed the warrants and discharged the defendants Hambrick and Moore. The decision of the Commissioner was received with great satisfaction by the assembled crowd, and it was with some difficulty that order could be restored.

After the Court had adjourned, Gen. Leach arose, requested the crowd to remain a few moments, and then read strong affidavits from men of standing, both of the Conservative and Republican parties, who had been members and were present at the only meeting Gen. Leach ever attended, and which affidavits fully corroborated his statements and testimony. These affidavits were duly authenticated, and were submitted to us for our inspection. Gen. Leach is willing to submit them to the examination of any citizen.

Thus ends the infamous conspiracy of a few restless radicals to injure the well-reputation of Hon. James M. Leach. The very weapons they expected to use against him, were turned against themselves, and, if we are not mistaken, the evidence elicited puts the instigator of the prosecution and main-spring of the conspiracy, in a very unenviable and dangerous position. Gen. Leach was triumphantly vindicated--the prosecuting U. S. District Attorney felt compelled to make a public acknowledgment of that fact--and during the evening received the cordial congratulations of numerous friends. Many of the radicals, whose hearts had been beating high with the hope that their powerful and feared opponent had at last been entangled in their toils, looked gloomily enough over the unexpected developments that shattered their expectations, and added fresh laurels to the brow of their intended victim.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.--Lee Ring, a son of Mr. Jack Ring of this county, had both bones of one of his legs broken, on last Friday morning, by being thrown from a loaded wagon, the wheels of which passed over his limb. Dr. Shaffner was sent for at once and set the fractured bones, and the sufferer is now doing well.

Forty-six citizens of Lincoln and Gaston counties were arrested and carried to Raleigh on Wednesday of last week, by the U. S. deputy Marshals.

PATTERSON & Co., offer a large and well selected stock of Goods at prices to suit the times. Give them a call.

MR. CONRAD, of the Yadkin Valley Nursery has a large lot of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, &c., for sale.

No material change in the markets.

DEATH OF BISHOP WOLLE.--Our Pennsylvania exchanges inform us that on the morning of the 14th inst., the Right Rev. Peter Wolle, senior Bishop of the Moravian Church, died at Bethlehem, in that State, in his 80th year. He was born on the Island of St. Johns, West Indies, Jan. 5th, 1792, where his father, a missionary of the Church, was stationed. In 1800 he accompanied his father to the United States, and entered Nazareth Hall. Having completed the regular school course, in 1807 he was admitted to the first theological class of his church organized in America, whence he was graduated four years later. Entering the ministry, he received the appointment of pastor at Bethania, Stokes (now Forsyth) county, N. C. Subsequently he was stationed at Lancaster, Philadelphia and Litz, Pa., Canal Dover, Ohio, and at other points. After his consecration to the Episcopacy in 1845, he filled various important positions in the Church, was elected a member of the Provincial Elders' Conference or Executive Board of the Northern Province, and removed to Bethlehem, the seat of that body, where, since his retirement from active service, he has resided. Bishop Wolle was an old time Moravian, a man of varied attainments, and an eloquent preacher. He took great interest in all church literature. He was a thorough musician, and revised and rearranged several of his own compositions, to the collection. He was the oldest ordained Bishop of the entire Moravian denomination.

A FRATRICIDE KILLS HIMSELF.--Last week we gave a brief account of the murder, in Wilkes county, of William Matthews, or Mather, by his half brother Constant Gray. We now learn that Gray concealed himself in the woods near his house until the morning of the third day after the murder, when he went to the house, made his will leaving all his property to his wife during her lifetime, and at her death to his children, and then cut his own throat. As he drew the knife across his throat, he called to his son that he had killed himself, and the latter, horrified, ran to his father's side, exclaiming that he could yet be saved. Gray then gave his throat another frightful gash, and fell, covered with blood, to the floor. The unfortunate man survived his wounds only about five hours.

FORSYTH SUPERIOR COURT.--The State did not get through with its docket until Tuesday evening. The following are the more important cases that were tried:

The State vs. Jackson Barnett, Sidney Barnett and Kizer, the defendants were convicted.

The State vs. Wilson Fulton, charged with forcible trespass in resisting an officer. The defendant convicted. Appeal taken.

The State vs. Henry Benbery, charged with rape. By consent of counsel the indictment was changed to simple assault. Defendant submitted and was imprisoned for three months.

The State vs. John Clayton, assault, convicted, fined \$50.

The State vs. Elizabeth Ammons, assault with intent to kill. Acquitted.

The civil docket was taken up on Wednesday morning. His Honor, Judge Cannon, continues to give great satisfaction to the bar and the citizens generally.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.--On Thursday last Martha Matthews, colored, was convicted of the deliberate murder of her newly born infant in this county, some months ago, and was sentenced next morning to be taken from the jail to the public square, on Friday, the 19th day of January next, and there to be hung by the neck until she is dead. Messrs. C. B. Watson and Jos. Morehead, counsel of the accused, took an appeal to the Supreme Court, and this will necessarily postpone the execution, which will not take place on the day indicated by His Honor, Judge Cannon.

MR. S. T. MICKY, of our town, has sent us a bottle of his pure Concord wine to sample--this year's vintage. It is the unadulterated juice of the grape, and for medicinal purposes is far superior to the wines said to be imported, but which, in eight cases out of ten, are manufactured in this country of various chemicals, &c., and have but little grape juice about them.

Commissioner Vest seems to have acted quite considerably in the discharge of his duties in Lincoln county, if we may credit the statements of Conservative journals and correspondents. The Hickory Tavern Eagle learns that several citizens of that county were summoned to appear before Commissioner Vest on Friday week, on the charge of being KuKlux. They accordingly answered the notice, and were informed by the Commissioner that the party, A. L. Ramsour, who had taken the liberty to summon them, had no right or authority to do so, as he, the Commissioner, had issued no precept to that effect for any of said parties, and they were all dismissed on once.

Edward Houston, colored, was run over by a locomotive in Wilmington, on the 17th inst., and so badly injured that he died in a day or two. He was walking on one track, and when hailed to get out of the way, sprang upon the other track immediately in front of the engine.

The house of Mr. James Pridgen, in Kinston, was robbed a few nights since of \$600 in bank notes. There were some \$3,000 in money in the house, which the thief failed to find.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of North Carolina will hold its eightieth annual Communication in Raleigh, on Monday, December 4th. Delegates will be passed over the several railroads for one price and return.

A man in Catawba county recently took from one hive, says the Raleigh Sentinel, 130 pounds of honey. Wasn't it wild honey?

North Carolina Legislature.

MONDAY, NOV. 20th.

SENATE. Assembled at noon, President Warren in the Chair. Twenty-six Senators, making a quorum, answered to their names. The President briefly addressed the Senate thus:

SENATORS:—I congratulate you upon your return to the Capitol of the State, in health and strength. The duties before you are arduous and difficult; but I doubt not, that a spirit of harmony and conciliation will prevail, and that your labors will redound to the welfare and prosperity of the State.

Mr. Robbins, of Rowan, introduced a bill to "Alter the Constitution of North Carolina." Made special order for to-morrow. The same gentleman moved that a message be sent to the House proposing to raise a Joint Committee of fifteen on Constitutional Amendments, nine on the part of the House and six on the part of the Senate. Carried.

HOUSE. Speaker Jarvis in the Chair.—Fifty-eight members answered the call, which was not a quorum. Mr. Bean, republican, elected from Randolph, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Tomlinson, conservative, was qualified and seated.

A quorum not being present, no business could be transacted, and Mr. Marlar, of Yadkin, moved an adjournment until to-morrow. Carried.

TUESDAY, NOV. 21st.

SENATE. Mr. Merrimon, con., of Buncombe, introduced a bill to amend an act to receive \$3 per day, with ten cents per mile coming and returning.—President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, each \$5 per day. Principal and Assistant Clerks \$6 per day; Enrolling and Engrossing Clerks, \$5 per day, and Doorkeepers and Assistants \$3 per day.

Dargan, con., of Anson, introduced a bill, extending the time for the collection of arrears of taxes for 1870 and 1871, until January next. Merrimon, con., of Buncombe, introduced a similar bill. Both were referred.

The joint select committee on constitutional reform was appointed, and consists of the following gentlemen: Senate, branch—Robbins of Rowan, Gilmer, Merrimon, Murphy, Lehman and Olds. House branch—Johnson of Buncombe, Gregory, Hargrove, Sparrow, Phillips, Stanford, Lucky, Guyther and Broadfoot. Rads in italics.

Linney, con., from Iredell, introduced a bill to make a breach of contract on the part of agricultural laborers, a misdemeanor. Referred.

The two bills on Constitutional Reform were referred to the special committee appointed to take charge of that subject.

HOUSE. Mr. Welch, con., of Haywood, introduced a resolution asking Hon. Z. B. Vance to return his credentials of election as U. S. Senator in time for the General Assembly to elect another, and that the General Assembly proceed to elect a U. S. Senator on the 28th inst. Made the special order for Thursday next, by a vote of 41 yeas to 38 nays, nearly every radical voting against it.

Much other unimportant business was transacted, when finally the Governor's Message was received and read. Adjourned.

STATE ITEMS.

Charlotte came very near having another fire on Saturday night last. A warehouse in the rear of a block of wooden buildings was fired, but the fire was discovered and extinguished before any damage was done. A man was seen to strike and apply the match. He had a lot of straw on the inside and pulled a board loose and set the straw on fire.

Gas costs in Raleigh seven dollars per thousand feet, and the Raleighites are growling at extortion. In Wilmington, gas is furnished at four dollars per thousand feet, and, according to the *Carolinian*, a superior article is manufactured at another point in the State for less than two dollars per thousand cubic feet.

At a radical meeting held in Kinston on the 19th inst., it was resolved, among other things "that the love and sympathy of our people for W. W. Holden, still continues within us." Wonder if the radicals in our western counties will say the same thing? There ought to be unity of sentiment and expression in the party.

The Raleigh *Era* learns that "Prof. F. P. Brewer, of the University, has been appointed U. S. consul at Piræus, in Greece, and will leave for his post in a few weeks." If the President would ship off the entire Faculty, it might relieve the State of an incubus and embarrassment.

The securities of John C. Withrow, of Rutherford county, offer a reward of \$500 for his arrest and delivery at the jail in Raleigh, on or before next Monday. He is indicted for going in disguise &c., and has fled, forfeiting his recognizance. This last act is worse than the other by a long shot, for he makes those suffer who befriended him at need.

Franklin Duncan, colored, was killed on the Western N. C. R. R., above Statesville, on the 18th inst., by a lumber train which was backing up to a saw-mill. Deceased was intoxicated, and lying with his head partially on one of the rails. He was struck by a wheel, and his brains mashed out. Another temperance text for Brothers Waitaker and Hill.

We learn from the *Wilmington Journal* that in the election held on the 16th inst. in the counties of Richmond and Moore, for a State Senator in place of Ledbetter resigned, Long, the radical candidate beat Worthly, conservative, some 300 votes in Richmond. Moore has not been heard from. Richmond county gives about the same radical majority it did in 1870.

The *Carolinian* learns from the Sheriff of Davie, that corn is selling in that county at from 50 to 65 cents per bushel, and the people are going in to the making of rectified whisky. Berry Foster is preparing to embark in the manufacture on a large scale.

A Mr. Dowd, of Wake county was severely burned and mutilated about the face a few days ago, by the explosion of a flask of powder, while he was fitting a tap to it. The friction ignited the powder.

The Western North Carolina Railroad brings cattle from the "head of its line"—that is from Old Fort to Salisbury—a distance of 114 miles, for \$20 per car, or 175 cents per mile.

Myriads of wild pigeons daily pass over Rutherford county, and the sportsmen have a good time shooting them. They fly very low. So says the *Vindicator*.

Advices from the western portion of the State are to the effect that the mountains are covered with snow.

A correspondent of the *Raleigh Sentinel*, writing from Cleveland county, says that on the 12th inst., U. S. deputy Marshal Jos. Seagins met Mr. Elijah R. Sepaugh, on the Shelby road, and told him he arrested him. Sepaugh, and he consequently refused to go with him, but attempted to get away. Seagins then drew a pistol and shot Mr. Sepaugh under the left shoulder, inflicting what is thought to be a mortal wound. He then rode off, and subsequently the wounded man was found in the road by a citizen, and carried to the latter's house. No warrant has been issued for the perpetrator of this foul deed, nor has any attempt been made to arrest him.

The *Carolinian* says that Matthew Atwater, one of the Orange representatives in the legislature, who voted for \$4 per diem instead of \$5, refused to accept more than four for his per diem. He however drew \$5, but gave a dollar for every day he served to the poor-house of the county, which amount he paid in corn and bacon. Mr. Atwater is a Conservative, and did well, but not so well as Senator F. C. Robbins and Representative Clinard, both of Davidson, who turned over to the county all that they received over \$3 per diem, and ten cents mileage.

The *Carolinian* learns that there is a perfect living curiosity residing in Burke county, three miles east of Morganton, on the Lincoln road. His name is Henry Mull, and he is twenty years of age, and only two feet and a half high, and weighs only two pounds. His parents are never frequent from exhibition hunters to take this prodigy around, but they sternly refuse to do any such thing. This young dwarf can climb a tree like a squirrel, and is just beginning to learn his letters.

The *Newbern Times* is authority for the story that a flock of wild ducks recently flew against Brant's Light House, and broke a pane of glass three-eighths of an inch thick, and set in an iron frame.

William Beal, who was appointed by the Governor on the 24th of August last, for the collection of Cherokee bonds, has accepted the appointment, but has not yet filed the required bond of \$100,000.

The steamer *Mary O. Sandford*, on her voyage from Wilmington, N. C., to Philadelphia, sprung a leak on the 17th inst., and was beached at Cape Hatteras. She took fire immediately afterwards, and was burned to the water's edge. No lives were lost, but only a small part of the cargo was saved.

GENERAL NEWS.

The storm on Tuesday of last week was very severe throughout New England, on the Lakes, and at sea. A long list of disasters is reported, both on land and water. Railroads were submerged, towns flooded, and many vessels wrecked. Some portions of the Atlantic coast are strewn with pieces of wrecked vessels and portions of their cargoes. In Boston, the tide rose over the wharves to the depth of several feet, and floated away thousands of dollars' worth of property.

The town of Hyde Park, Penn., was visited on the 16th inst., by a catastrophe of the most alarming character. About 3 o'clock in the morning the citizens residing in the neighborhood were awakened by a rumbling noise and trembling of the earth, which continued until about twenty acres of land, thickly covered with buildings and handsome residences, sank about two feet. The place is immediately over immense coal-mines.

The small-pox still flourishes in New York. A few days since a boy, covered with the disease in its most loathsome form, deliberately walked through the streets unmolested, to the office of the Health Commissioners, and coolly asked those startled gentlemen to send him to the Hospital. They did it quickly.

The Loyal League of Petersburg, Va., recently broke up in a row, over a proposition to compel each member of the League to take an oath on the Holy Scriptures to support all the party nominees, under penalty of expulsion from the organization. The carpet-bag wing insisted on the oath, and the native wing opposed it.

Three negroes who murdered the Park family near Henryville, Indiana, were taken from the jail at two o'clock on the morning of the 17th inst., by a mob of one hundred and fifty men, in disguise, and hung from a tree about half a mile from town.

A New York enthusiast is confident that he has invented a flying machine which can be made to navigate the air against all opposition currents. The probability is that this hopeful man is a little flighty.

The Russian government is vigorously engaged in the enterprise of Russifying its provinces on the shores of the Baltic. The Russian is to be, hereafter, the only language allowed in public decrees, the courts, and the churches. This is done to check the growing influence of Germany over the people of these provinces.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued another order dismissing six cadets from the Naval Academy at Annapolis, for "hazing" and annoying new comers. He says he will, if necessary, dismiss the last cadet at the Academy who refuses to obey the regulations on this subject.

Tennessee has a House of Representatives that ought to suit the people of that State. Of its seventy-five members, sixty-five are Tennesseans born, three born in Georgia, three in North Carolina, and Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia and Pennsylvania, furnish one each.

The Philadelphia people have hardly gotten over the ripple of excitement caused by the discovery of the defalcation of Forbes, one of the U. S. pension agents, before it is announced that Calhoun, the other pension agent in that city, is also a defaulter to the amount of \$11,000. The President has suspended the exposed scamp.

The *New York Post*, a prominent Republican journal, is sensible enough to see that "one party cannot exist alone in the Republic; and the party now in national power has in itself the elements of division on the one great question of the day, that of Reform."

The Internal Revenue receipts from the tax on tobacco, as shown by the report made by the Bureau at Washington, exhibit a gradual monthly increase, and it is expected that they will reach during the present fiscal year, upwards of \$35,000,000.

William A. Webb, alias Wiggin, has been imprisoned in Boston, charged with systematically swindling Sunday Schools. His labors in that line extended to Albany, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and the Western cities.

The Guardian Savings Institution, on Chatham street, New York, has failed, and a receiver has been appointed. The institution was founded by its President, Wm. M. Tweed. The public administrator's fund, of \$56,000, arising from the property of persons dying without heirs, was in this bank.

Ballard, the notorious counterfeit of Federal currency, who was recently arrested in New York, has escaped from the Ludlow street jail in that city. One thousand dollars reward is offered for his recapture. He is considered the most expert and dangerous counterfeit in the world.

The British journals generally seem anxious that Gen. Grant shall be re-nominated and re-elected President of this country. The very fact that the British desire it, is one good reason why it should not be. The British are not celebrated for wishing anything that will prove of advantage to the United States.

An infuriated steer broke out of a slaughter-house in New York city on the 16th inst., and rushing through the streets, severely injured a number of persons before he was despatched by a police-officer, who cut the animal's throat. Several of the injured persons were taken to their homes, and others to the Hospital.

Ellen Wanda, an English girl, died in San Francisco, on Wednesday week, from the effects of strychnine which she had taken in mistake for arsenic. She was in the habit of taking arsenic in order to beautify her complexion. Her ex-Governor of Georgia, it is said, about to leave the United States, in order to escape the far reaching arms of the law. He evidently believes that.

The census returns of the Dominion of Canada for 1871, show the population to be 2,484,924, which is an increase of 12 1/2 per cent. for the past ten years.

Frost has appeared at most points throughout the South, and all alarm respecting yellow-fever has subsided. The disease has disappeared.

The official vote of New Jersey, for Governor, is as follows: Parker, Democrat, 82,299; Walsh, Republican, 76,292; Parker's majority, 6,007.

The *Brig Trial*, sailed from Richmond, Va., on the 16th inst., with about 2,000 barrels of flour, exported direct to Brazil. The Putnam Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., has gone into bankruptcy.

The cable telegrams report 380 deaths from cholera in Constantinople last week.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, LEANON, TENN., May 27th, 1871.

Messrs. G. & C. Merriam.—In definitions, Webster is incomparably superior to all others. This great volume, (Webster's Unabridged) in the present form, is on the work itself, a work of reference which no scholar can afford to do without. Its extensive circulation is as necessary as the establishment of common schools. Yours Sincerely, B. W. McDONNOLD, President Cumberland University.

MARRIED.

In Davie county, by Elder William Turner, on the 14th inst. Miss BETTIE J. EATON, daughter of B. F. Eaton, Esq., to Mr. R. Q. A. TAGUE, of Davidson county.

DIED.

At her residence, 3 miles East of Kernersville, Mrs. PROSE E. SAPP, relict of the late N. Sapp, aged 60 years.

Near Hope, Ind., on the 25th of Oct., MARY ADELAIDE CHITTY, daughter of William Edward and Julia M. Chitty, aged 7 years.

Near Hope, Ind., on the 27th of Oct., Mr. JOHN ESSEX, Sr., aged 100 years, less 40 days.

Mr. ESSEX was born on the 7th of Dec., 1771, in Philadelphia, Penna., shortly after the arrival of his parents in America. After the lapse of some time they removed to North Carolina, and when he was about 8 years old they sought a new home in the wilds of Kentucky. Here they lived with other settlers in a fort on the Licking river, in order to be able to defend themselves against the Indians. After a few years the attacks of the Indians became so frequent and harassing that the settlers left, and the subject of this memoir returned with his parents to the neighborhood of Salem, N. C. In the year 1795 he was married to Catharine Rothrock, a member of the congregation at Friedberg, N. C., to which he also belonged. In 1833 he went with his wife to Indiana, where some of his children had already made homes for themselves, and took up his abode with his son Lewis, with whom he resided until his death. In the year 1849 he suffered a heavy affliction in the loss of his wife, with whom he had spent nearly 54 years of married life.

Mr. ESSEX usually enjoyed very good health, but during the last years of his life was subject to strong mental delusions, which occasioned him much suffering and distress, and caused him frequently to express the desire to be with his Saviour. He was at the time of his death the oldest member of the Moravian Church in America, to our best knowledge. He had 8 children, 68 grandchildren, 185 gr. grandchildren, and 122 gr. gr. grandchildren. Of these there survive him 6 children, 44 grandchildren, 139 gr. grandchildren, and 28 gr. gr. grandchildren, making a total living posterity of 217.

Yadkin Valley Nursery.

THE attention of Planters is called to our large and fine FRUIT TREES and VINES, for the Fall and Spring planting, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Currant, Pear, Strawberry, and Raspberry Plants. Persons desiring Catalogues, can have them by applying to the Proprietor at VIENNA, FORTYTH COUNTY, N. C. A. E. CONRAD, Nov. 17, 1871-46-3m.

WORTH & WORTH, General Shipping and Commission Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. G. WORTH. R. G. WORTH.

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFING, BOXES BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office. Salem Nov. 15, 1870.

An Ounce of Prevention is Better than a Pound of Cure. Horse and Cattle Powders. A SURE PREVENTIVE OF DISEASE. AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic. L. V. & E. T. BLUM. Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

LIFE INSURANCE

Salem Agency. The undersigned is Agent for the Wilmington N. C. Life Insurance Company. Call and see him. Office in Dr. Zevely's building. Thos. R. Farnell.

AT THE STORE OF R. A. WOMMACK & CO. NOW OPENING.

A New and Handsome Stock of Fall and Winter Goods selected especially with a view to suit the wants and tastes of this community.

full assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Ladies' Worsteds Goods, a variety of the newest patterns and styles, besides a large stock of Calicoes and Sheetings bleached and unbleached.

MEN'S WEAR. Superior advantages offered in the way of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds. Ready Made Overcoats, Shirts, a large stock, Knit Shirts and Drawers, Shawls, Blankets, &c., &c.

NOTIONS. A well selected variety, consisting of Ladies Shawls, double and single, of every description; Scarfs, Nubias and Hoods; Children's Fancy Stockings, and in fact, almost everything that can be required for in this class of goods.

BOOTS and SHOES. A fine assortment, selected with great care, and at the lowest prices.

LEATHER. We have secured a very fine stock of Upper and Sole Leather, from the very best tanners of Davidson, Yadkin and Forsyth counties. Always a good stock of Hemlock Leather on hand. Shoemaker's Findings, &c., &c.

HATS and CAPS; of the latest styles and in great variety. DRUGS, MEDICINES and DYE-STUFFS, warranted to be unadulterated.

WINDOW GLASS, by the pane or box. HARDWARE.

Having had considerable experience in the Hardware trade, we flatter ourselves that we have secured the finest stock ever brought to this market. Builders, Cabinet-Makers and others will find it to their interest to call upon us, before purchasing elsewhere.

Any description of Hardware, such as Saws and Circular Saws, Mortising Machines, &c., will be ordered at any time, and sold at manufacturer's prices.

QUEENSWARE, CROCKERY and TINWARE of every possible description, and at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

GROCERIES. Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Spices, Rice, &c., &c.

We keep constantly on hand Plows, Plow Points, Land Sides, and a variety of other agricultural implements.

A large stock of Iron, consisting of Skelp Iron, Shovel Moulds, &c., &c. The subscribers feel grateful to their friends throughout the surrounding country for the very liberal patronage they have received, and trust that by strict attention to business, and by keeping only the best articles in every line, they will merit a continuance of the public favor.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

REMOVAL.

I desire to notify my friends and patrons that I have removed from my old stand, and am now again engaged with Mr. E. A. Vogler, in his well known Jewelry Store, where I will be pleased to see them; and any work they wish done in the Clock, Watch or Jewelry line, I promise them shall be well and promptly attended to.

CLOCKS, PLATED WARE, WATCHES, SPECTACLES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, THERMOMETERS, &c., &c. on hand, and a new and full supply will shortly be added to the present stock. Nov. 17th-45-3m. P. D. HEADLEY.

NIGHT LATCH WHO WANTS ONE?

Enquire at this office.

ALMANAC.

BLUM'S FARMER'S & PLANTER'S ALMANAC 1872. Besides the usual Astronomical calculations, Agricultural material, Tales, Anecdotes and Recipes, this Almanac contains Tables, Tide Table, and vote for Attorney General in 1870, Table showing the number of days from any day in one month, to the same day in another month throughout the year, Government of Public Works and Institutions of North Carolina, Government of the United States, Rates of Postage, List of Taxes repealed, &c., &c. Salem, N. C., Sept. 1871.

Millinery! Millinery!!

Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT, SALEM, N. C.

HAVING removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. James Fisher, respectfully informs her numerous friends that she has opened a new assortment of FRENCH AND AMERICAN HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY GOODS of the latest and most approved styles. Ladies will save money by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. Mrs. J. G. DOUTHIT. Salem, N. C., Oct. 13, 1871. 41-46.

Graves' Warehouse, DANVILLE, VIRGINIA, FOR THE SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 skylights. Prompt attention to the interest and comfort of Planters and their teams. March 3, -9-1.

Advertised Everywhere. The Celebrated Liver Regulator

TO BE HAD AT Zevely's Drug Store.

Game of Great Events. AT THE BOOK-STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON. H. W. FRIES. OFFICE OF PATTERSON & CO., DEALERS IN

General Merchandise AND BUYERS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, MAIN STREET.

Salem, N. C., Nov. 24, 1871. TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The Finest Stock of Goods ever brought to Salem since the War, can now be found at our Store. We have the latest and most desirable styles of

DRESS GOODS, from the cheapest Prints, to the most elegant Serges, Satteens, Empress Cloths, Poplins, Alpacaes, &c. Also SHAWLS

in great variety. We have a very large and varied assortment of

NOTIONS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, LACES, BUTTONS, THREADS, and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

We have a nicely selected stock of SOAPS, PERFUMERY, Drugs and Dye Stuffs.

We keep at all times a full line of

GROCERIES: SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SPICES, &c.

We keep the largest stock of BOOTS AND SHOES to be found in the county.

This department claims especial attention, and all our sewed work is made to our order by the very best manufacturers.

We offer a very desirable lot of HATS AND CAPS, and we are prepared to make special orders for Hats and Caps at any time.

We offer also all the various articles in the

HARDWARE line, usually needed in this section of country.

We always keep the largest and best stock of CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE in this market.

We also have in stock a very large supply of the different kinds of IRON,

suitable for Carriage and Wagonmakers, Blacksmiths and Farmers, and a well selected stock of light and durable HOLLOW WARE.

In addition to the above we keep Ready-Made Clothing, BLANKETS, WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, LOOKING GLASSES, WINDOW SHADES, UMBRELLAS, and many other useful articles.

We are Agents for THOMPSON'S PLOUGHS, STRAW CUTTERS, &c.

Our House is Headquarters for FRIES' GOODS, both Cotton and Woolen.

We have the only Wagon Yard of any size in town, and it is always open to our customers.

We are anxious to extend our trade;—we do not intend to be undersold, and it is to the interest of every one to examine our stock before purchasing. It is our business to show goods, and we take pleasure in doing so.

Our thanks are again due our friends for a very liberal patronage. PATTERSON & CO.

AT THE BOOK-STORE. NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices. TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes. Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades, Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper, INITIAL PAPER—Rose Tint, and Ornamented. Magill's Paper Fasteners. New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out. Good and cheap Writing Paper. Blank Account and Record Books. Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands, and many other articles in our line. L. V. & E. T. BLUM. March 31, 1871.

Wood's Object Lessons IN BOTANY.

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Warfield's Cold Water Soap is good in Soft, Hard, Salt or Warm Water. Saves much labor and fuel. BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC LAUNDRY SOAP is a valuable and desirable article. Clothes washed in it are protected against contagion. For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS

QUICK as Carbolic Disinfecting Soap, for washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c.

It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scratches and Sores of all kinds. Bad Bugs are at once killed, and their nests destroyed by its use.

The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Caterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scab, Turnip and Cabbage Piles, &c., and is very cheap. The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best Family Saine in the world, and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State. At J. L. FULKERSON'S. Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-46

The Frazer Axle Grease is said to be the best. Call on J. L. FULKERSON.

Lamps! Lamps!!

THE FAMOUS GERMAN STUDENTS' LAMPS, together with other improved styles. Also FIXTURES, a good assortment, for sale by J. L. FULKERSON.

THOS. R. FURNELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, SALEM, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State. June 16, 1871-24-46.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL Lettering and Sign Painting OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED BY JOHN A. VOGLER. Salem, N. C., Aug. 4, 1871.

FAIR WARNING.

AS Assignee of Vogler & Co., it is my duty to collect the debts due to them and to E. A. Vogler and A. F. Pihl. These debts can be collected in the United States Court, where the Homestead decision of our State Courts is not binding. Call at the Store and settle and save costs of a suit in the U. S. Court. Ang. 18, 1871. (34-45) Assignee of Vogler & Co.

Miss Alcott's Works. LITTLE WOMEN, LITTLE MEN, OLD FASHIONED GIRL, HOSPITAL SKETCHES, at the BOOK STORE.

FINE Orange & Lemon Trees FOR SALE. The Lemon Trees are bearing Fruit. Enquire at this Office. SIXTY-FIVE FIRST PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED

THE GREAT Southern Piano MANUFACTORY. WM. KNABE & CO.,

